

Identification of Metal Reductases and Determination of their Relative Abundance in Subsurface Sedimentary Systems using Proteomic Analysis

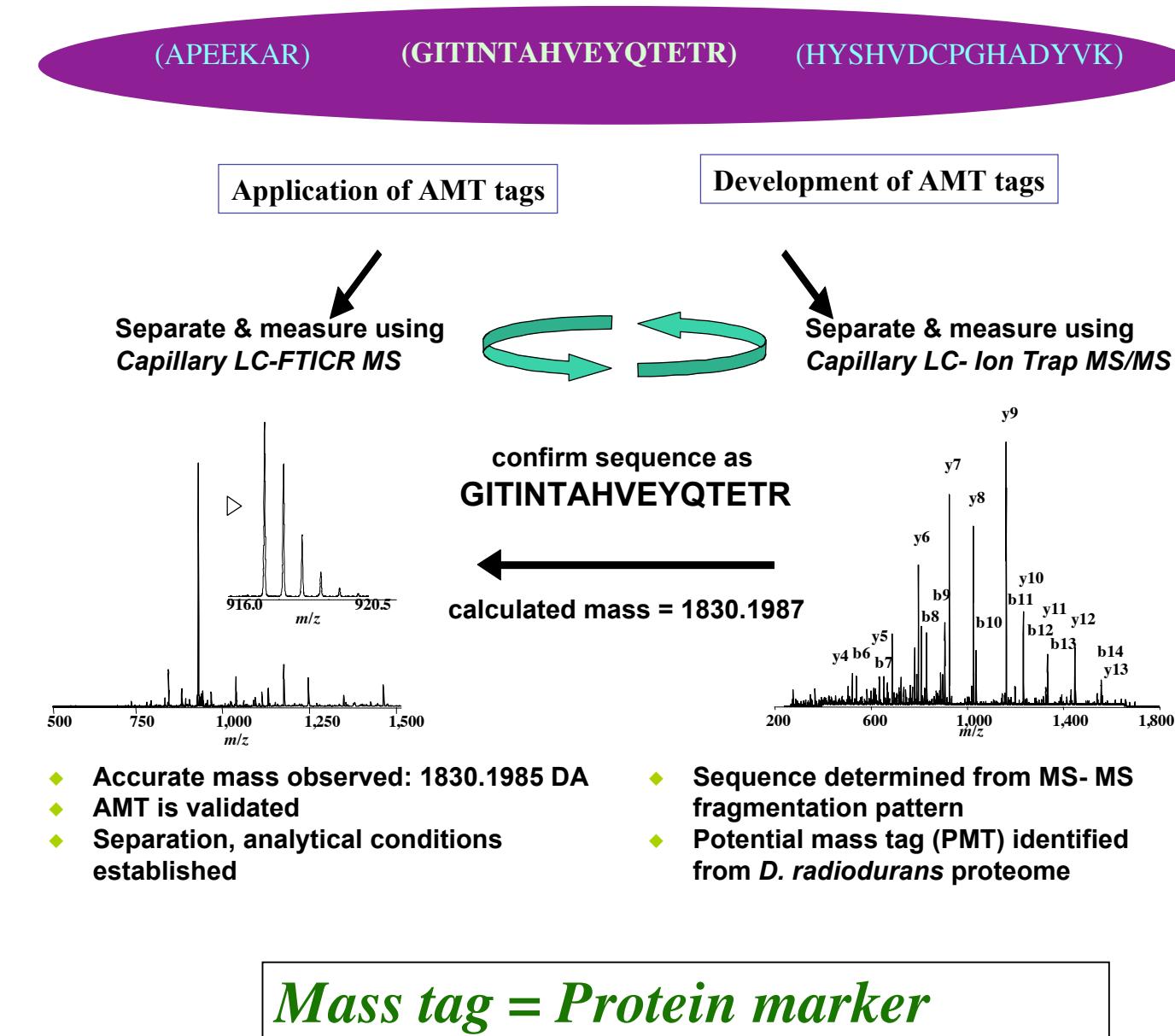
Dwayne A. Elias, Heather M. Mottaz, Carrie D. Goddard, Alexander S. Beliaev, and Mary S. Lipton

Abstract

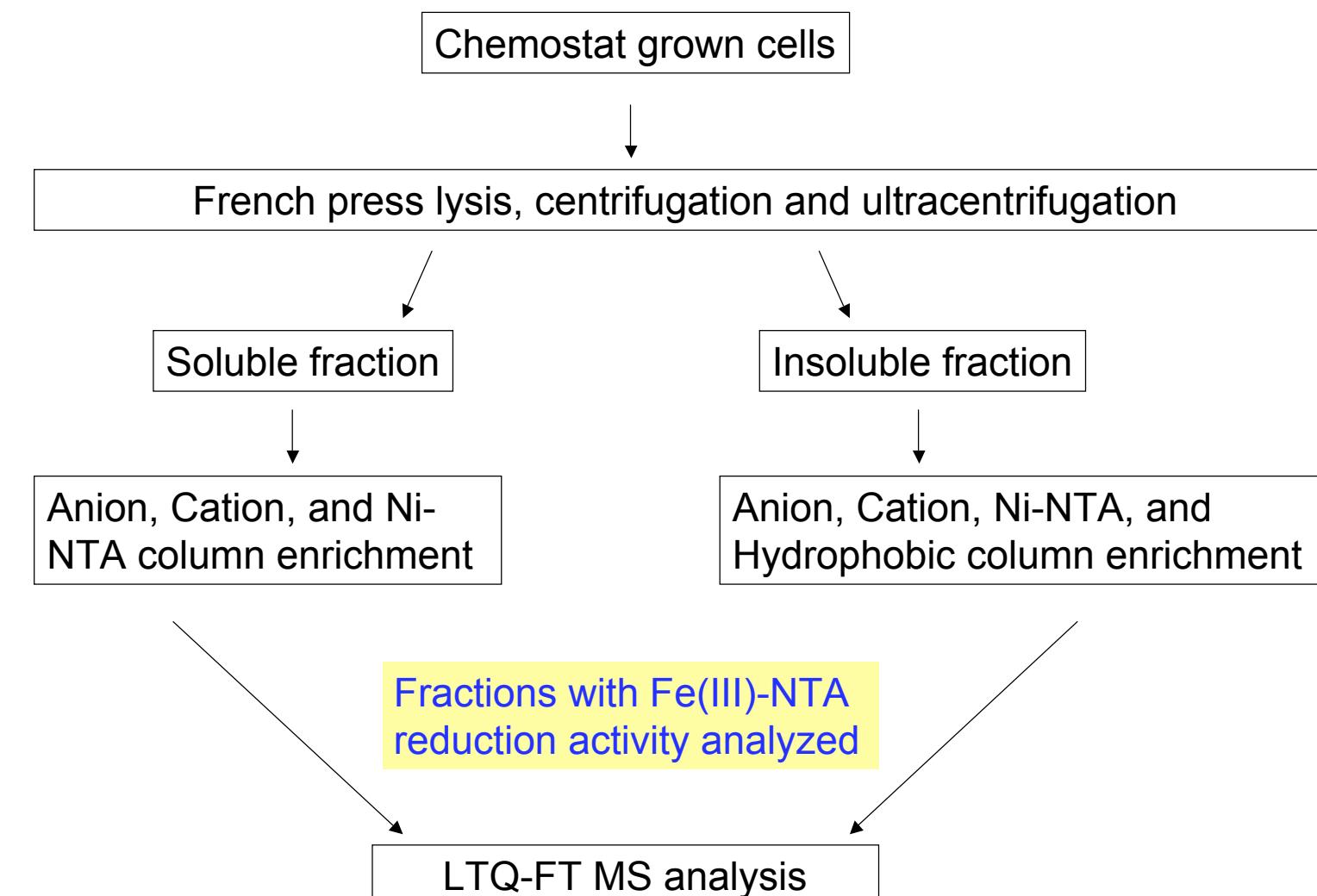
Heavy metal and radionuclide contamination at Department of Energy (DOE) sites nationwide constitute a major environmental problem. Of particular interest are U and Tc, as well as Fe and Mn due to their potential direct and indirect effects on contaminant biogeochemical behavior. For the past decade bacteria that utilize metals as terminal electron acceptors have been isolated and identified. These bacteria include members of three major anaerobic groups; the denitrifying, sulfate- and Fe(III)-reducing bacteria. The electron transfer pathways within these bacteria are still not well understood. Moreover, this lack of information substantially impedes efforts to increase *in situ* bioremediation efficiency. Hence, identification of metal reductases, and determination of their similarity between these bacterial groups is essential for understanding these mechanisms and assessing bioremediation potential at DOE sites.

We have used cell fractionation techniques to resolve sub-cellular protein fractions and quantify the purity of proteins within each enriched fraction. Additionally, we have applied classical biochemical separations of fractions to enrich for specific proteins responsible for metal reduction activity. The application of advanced proteomics techniques allows for the identification of all the proteins in the enriched fractions eliminating the need for purifying each protein to homogeneity. We are utilizing orthogonal purification approaches in both series and parallel to created fractions containing different complements of proteins. As each fraction exhibits the metal reduction activity, the proteins common to all the fractions are the most likely targets for further study by molecular biological techniques.

Accurate Mass and Time tag (AMT) Approach

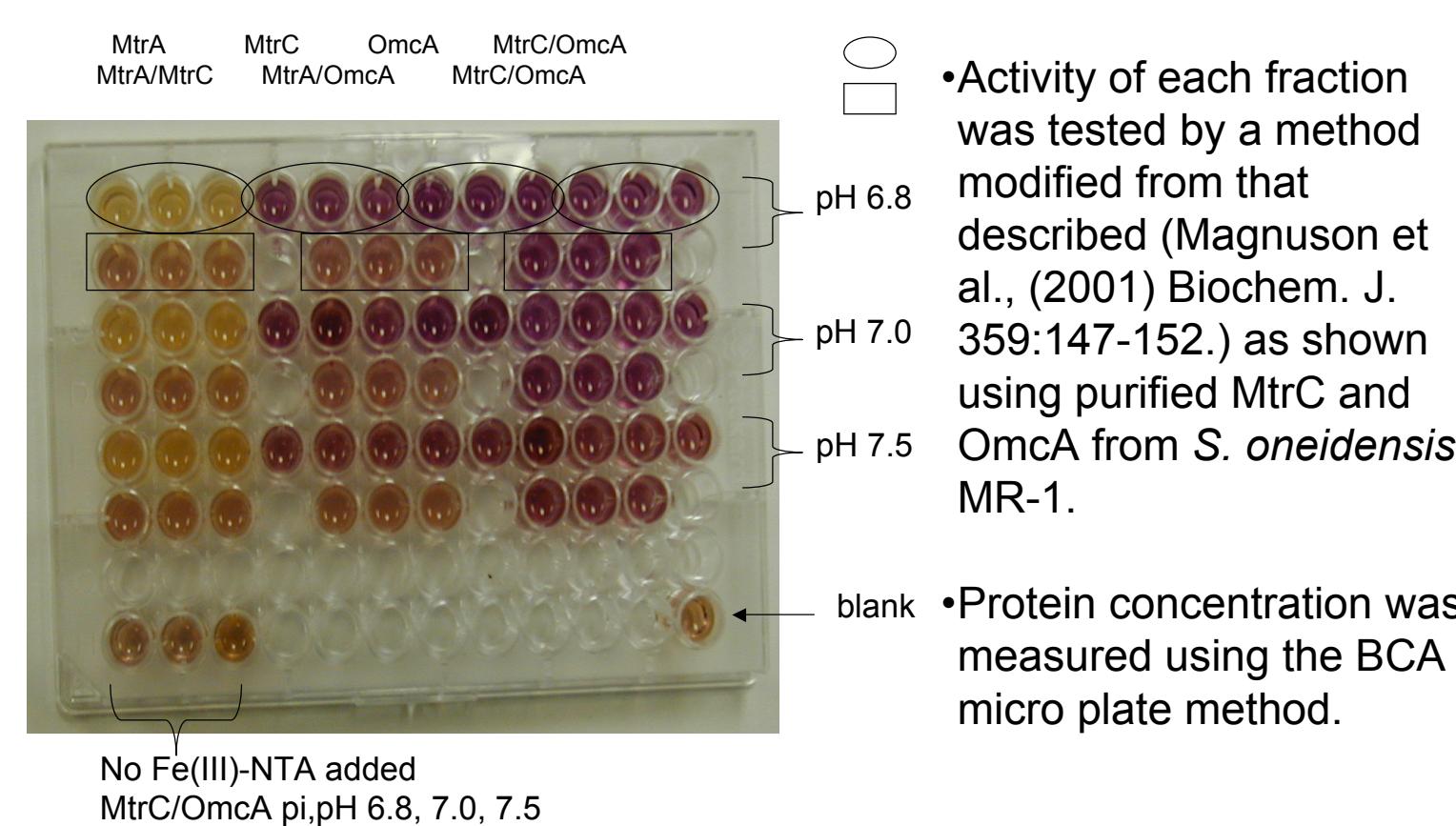


Concept of Experiments

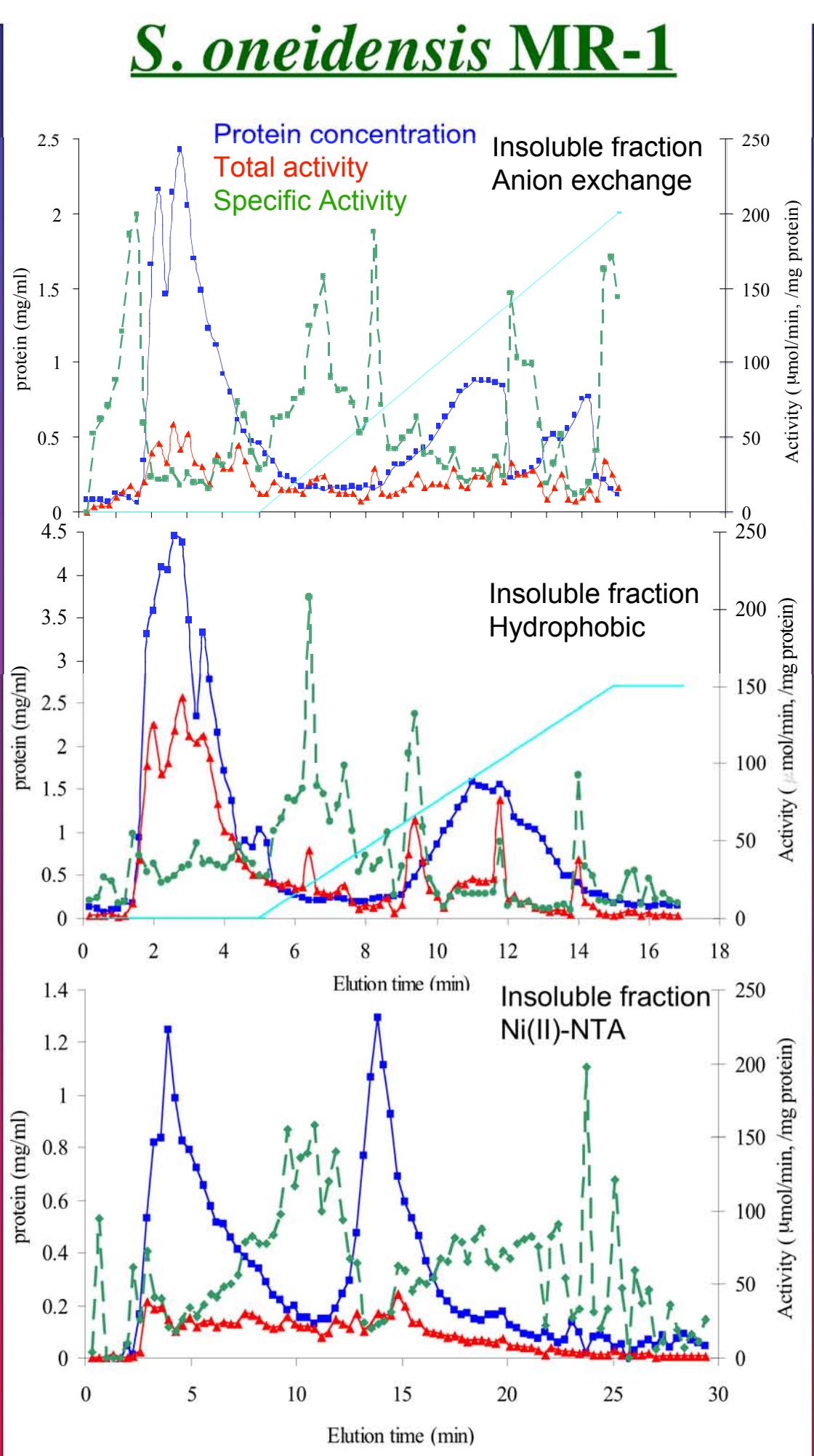


- Protein detection was valid if 2 peptides unique to the parent protein were present in all 3 MS analyses and passed strict filters.
- Proteins from all column fractions of each matrix were then pooled and queried against other matrix results to find proteins in common for insoluble or soluble subcellular fractions.

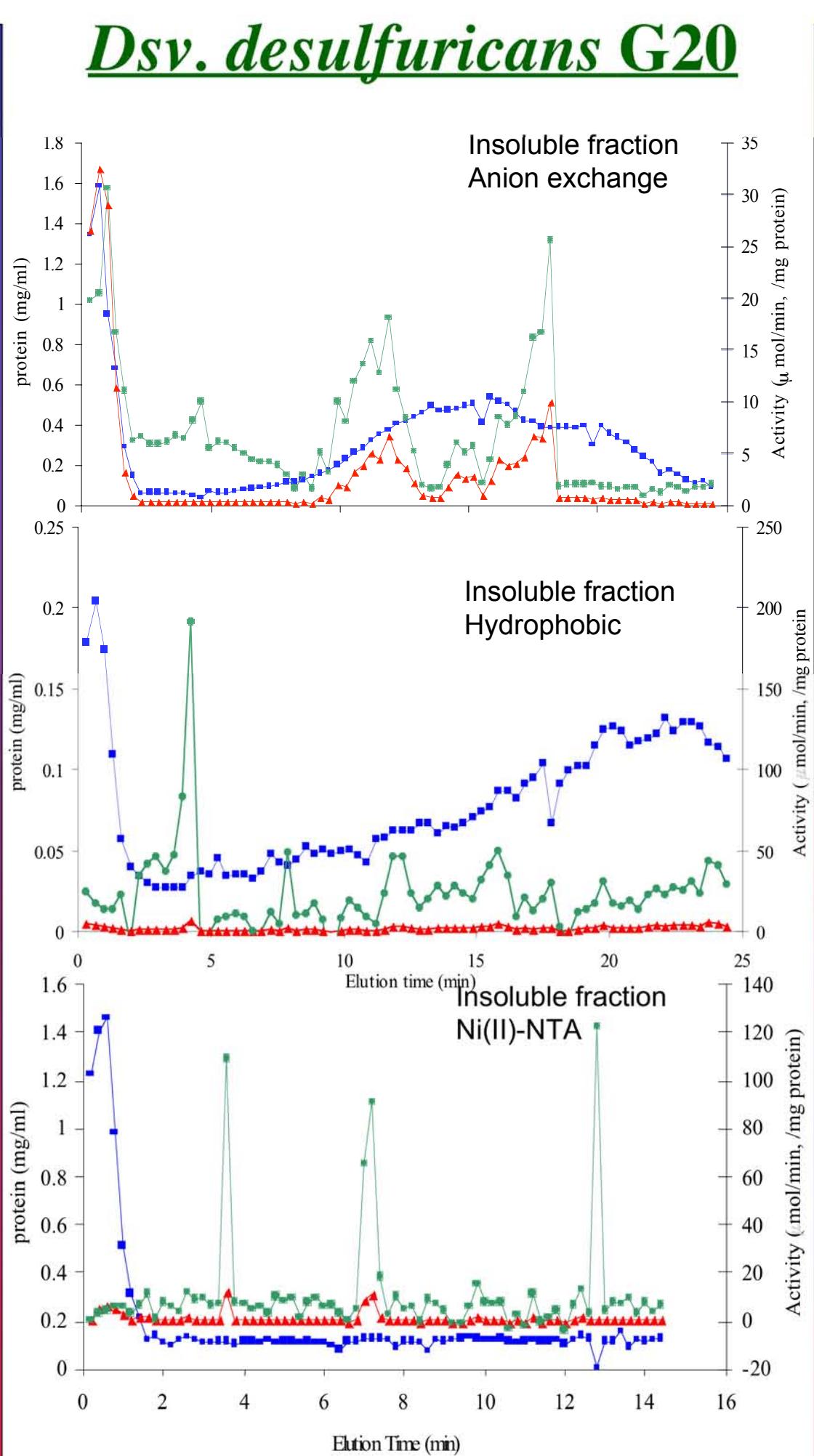
Fe(III) reduction activity measurements



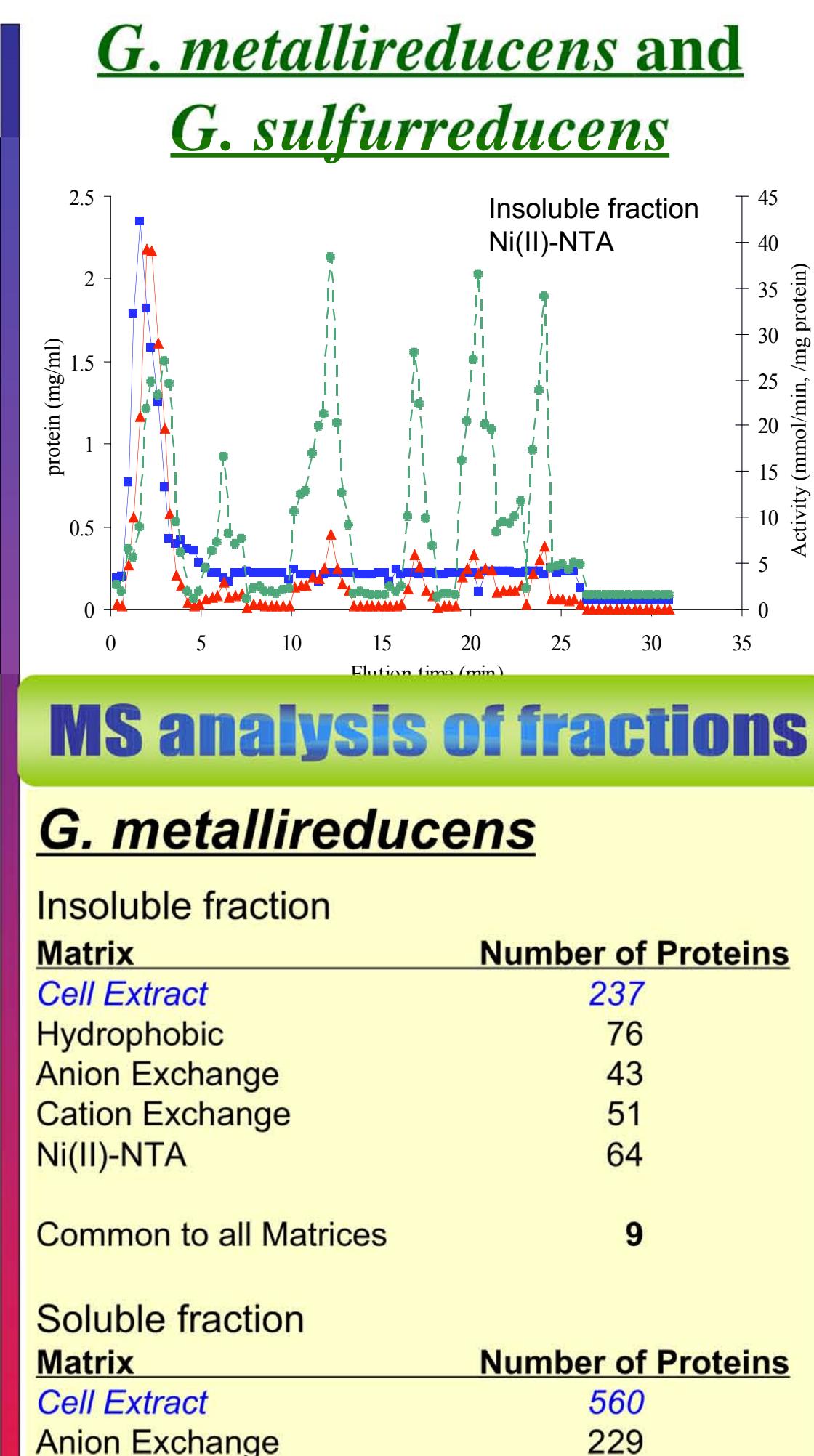
S. oneidensis MR-1



Dsv. desulfuricans G20



G. metallireducens and G. sulfurreducens



Heme Containing Peptide Identification via MS/MS

Our lab has developed a procedure for the high-throughput detection of heme-containing peptides using a search for a mass of 615.1694 Da that accounts for the formal charge of the c-type heme. This is valid for peptides 700-7000 Da with a 2% false positive rate. (F. Yang et al. (2005) J. Proteome Res. In press).

A

MS/MS fragmentation spectra of heme-containing peptides (A) K. GADSCLMC*HK.K and (B) R.MSWNGGHHDNADV ACASC*HQV/HVAK.D from tryptic digest of MtrA. *indicated the heme attachment site.

MS analysis of fractions

G. metallireducens

Matrix	Number of Proteins
Cell Extract	237
Hydrophobic	76
Anion Exchange	43
Cation Exchange	51
Ni(II)-NTA	64
Common to all Matrices	9

Matrix	Number of Proteins
Cell Extract	560
Anion Exchange	229
Cation Exchange	174
Ni(II)-NTA	154
Common to all Matrices	14

G. sulfurreducens

Matrix	Number of Proteins
Cell Extract	414
Hydrophobic	228
Anion Exchange	207
Cation Exchange	234
Ni(II)-NTA	227
Common to all Matrices	87
Likely Candidates	38

Working closely with other groups, a number of candidate proteins in *S. oneidensis* MR-1 have been verified:

1. MS proteomic data generated with the *Shewanella* federation have shown the importance of MtrABC and Omca.
2. K.O. mutants of MtrABC and Omca generated through the EMSL Grand Challenge show decreased Fe(III)-reduction in all but MtrA; (see Y. Gorby presentation and J. Fredrickson poster).
1. Purified MtrC and Omca reduce Fe(III)-NTA and HFO *in vivo* but not MtrA; (L. Shi et al, submitted *J. Biol. Chem.*).

Discussion and Future Directions

- Subcellular fractions of *S. oneidensis* MR-1, *Dsv. desulfuricans* G20, *G. metallireducens* and *G. sulfurreducens* have been enriched by multiple matrices and the proteins from fractions displaying Fe(III)-reduction activity identified as putatively being involved in metal-reduction in each of these organisms.
- The combination of reductase enrichment with high-throughput, comprehensive MS analysis yields more information without lengthy purification of each protein and the possible loss of activity during purification.
- These amino acid sequences will be used to reannotate genes in these organisms against newer sequencing efforts, thus improving their functional categorization.
- These sequences will also be used together with our heme-containing peptide detection methods to identify organisms from sediment extracts of DOE sites including FRC, Rifle and Hanford.

Acknowledgements

Mass spectrometry

Liliana Pasa Tolic

Keqi Tang

Suzana Martinovic

David Anderson

Christopher Messel

Deanna Aberry

Harold Udsted

Alexsey Tolmachev

Rui Zhang

Wei-jian Qian

Bogdan Bogdanov

Seonghee Ahn

Andre Vilkov

Jeongkwan Kim

Misha Gorkhov

Eugene Nikoleav

Nikola Tolic

Dave Clark

Dave Prior

Kerry Steele

Gary Kishel

Ken Auberry

Eric Strittmatter

Bill Cannon

Matt Monroe

Separations

Yufeng Shen

Rui Zhao

Kostas Petritis

David Simpson